



Mini UAV Sensor Suites

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Outline

- **Near Term**
 - **Developing Requirements**
 - **Mini UAVs and their Payload Capacity**
 - **Challenges**
 - **Sensors**
 - **Experiments**
- **Payload Extensions**
 - **Aided Target Recognition**
 - **Airborne Video Surveillance**
 - **Objective Mini UAVs**



Mini-UAV Sensors and Requirements



Sensor Technology Options

- **Uncooled IR ▷ 8-12 μ m Bolometer**
 - + Long Wave - Most Conditions
 - + Good Sensitivity
 - + Cost effective
 - + Low Power
 - Long Dwell Time
 - Poor for Dynamic Scenes
 - Large optics (weight & volume)
- **SWIR ▷ 1.0-1.5-2.5 μ m TE Cooled**
 - + Good for Dynamic Scenes
 - + Camouflage penetration
 - + Low Power
 - Energy Starved Under Some Conditions
- **E-O ▷ Visible CCD**
 - + Very Small
 - + Very Light Weight
 - + Lowest cost
 - Daytime Use Only
- **Acoustic**
 - + Long Range Target Cueing
 - Requires Quiet Operation

Mini UAV System Requirements Proposed

- Operational Range up to 10 Km
- Day & Night sensors
- Silent Operation
- 2hr. Duration
- Active Controls for Stable Image
- 1000 FT AGL
- Low Power - Line of Sight
- Communications
- Single Man Portable, Deploy,
- Automated Launch, and Recover
- GPS Flight Route Control
- Automatic and Manual Search Patterns
- 26"-36" Wingspan
- 600ft Recognition Range
- Standard RS170 Video display



Downlink Display

**Provides
Over the
Hill View
of the
Battlefield**



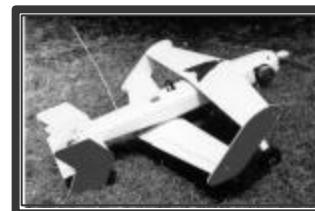
Mini-UAV Technologies Under Development



Mini Air Vehicles
(DARPA)



Pointer
(NVESD/USMC)



Back Pack
(NVESD FY00
Congressional Plus Up)



Cypher
(NVESD/USMC)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Wingspan | 36 inches | 9 ft | 36 inches | 56-72 inches |
| Max TO Weight | 2.25 lbs | 12.5 lbs | 25 lbs | 200 lbs |
| Payload Weight | 0.56 lbs (9 oz) | 2.0 lbs | 8 lbs | 50 lbs |
| Sensor | CCD 240 x 320 LWIR (Growth) | 120 x 160 CCD or LWIR 240 x 320 LWIR (Growth) w/Acoustics(Growth) | CCD 240 x 320 LWIR (Growth) | 256 x 256 InSb FLIR 640 x 480(Growth) Drop Sensors (Growth) |
| Fuel | Battery | Battery | Oil/Alcohol or MOGAS | MOGAS |

**NVESD /AATD/AMCOM MOU to Develop
an Integrated Sensor w/ Mini-UAV**



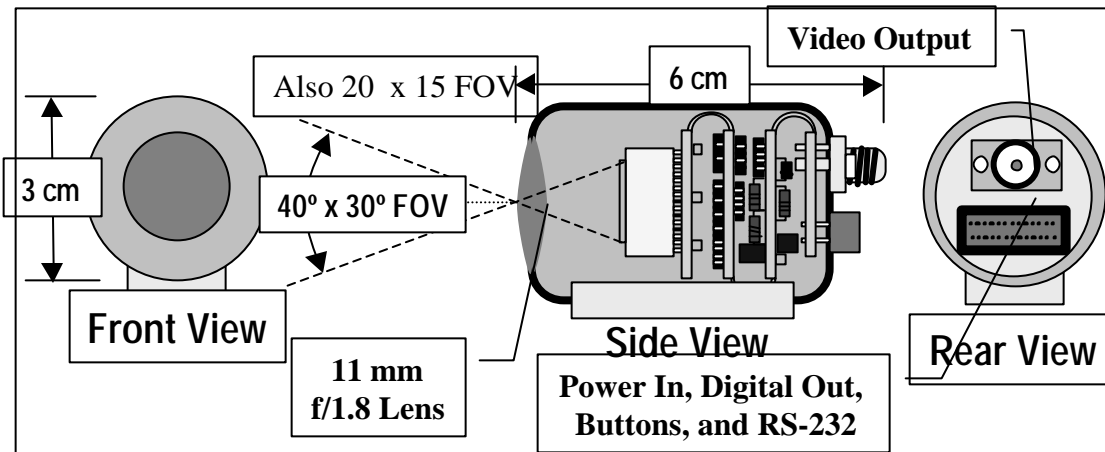
Challenges



- **What Sensors at what Cost?**
- **Size, Weight, Power, Data Link Constraints**
- **Unstablized**
- **Fixed Pointing**
- **Sensor Range**
- **Motion effects on Imagery**
- **Measures of Effectiveness**



Miniature Low Cost Uncooled IR Camera Specification Summary and Design



Design Mock-up

Design Goal: Ultra low cost \$500 FLIR for day/night imaging
Applications: Mini-UAVs, Sensor Networks, APLA, UGS, Goggles

Specifications

- Total System Power = 540 mW @ 3.5V
- Total Weight (with optic) <70 g
- Radiometric Performance <70 mK
- Array size = 160x120
- Pitch = 50 μ m x 50 μ m
- Optics = f/1.8, Frame Rate = 30 Hz
- Operating temperature = -40° to 55°C

Detection of Walking Man Target

| FPA | Sensor Field of Regard/Range | |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | 40° FOV | 15° FOV |
| 160x120 | FOR = 165m/ Range= 240m | 190m/ 720m |
| 320x240 | 330m/ 480m | 380m/ 1440m |

Target: Walking Man (0.75m/2.0° C), 90% Detection/0.5 cycles on target, Atmosphere: 80%/lm

“Alpha” camera (190g) development completed in FY99 and seven 40° FOV units delivered. 15° and 25° FOV versions available in FY00.

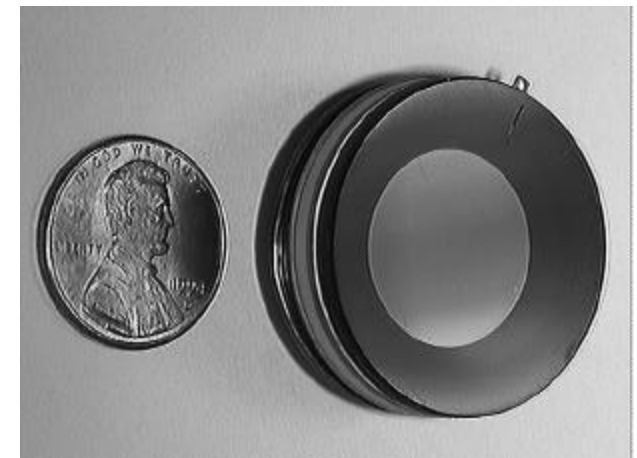
CECOM Bottom Line: THE SOLDIER



Electron Bombarded Active Pixel Sensor (EBAPS)



- Video formats – B&W, NTSC or SXGA (1280 x 1024 pixels)
- Operating Band – EBAPS to 1 micron
 - Transfer Electron EBAPS to 1.5 micron
- Performance (NTSC) – 550 Horizontal TVL resolution at 10^{-1} Lux (Twilight)
 - 250 Horizontal TVL resolution at 10^{-3} Lux (Starlight)
- Performance (SXGA) – 1100 Horizontal TVL resolution at 10^{-1} Lux (Twilight)
 - 350 Horizontal TVL resolution at 10^{-3} Lux (Starlight)
- Camera Size – 1" diameter by 2" long, not including lens and battery
- Power requirement – 0.6 Watts
- Lens format – 2/3"
- Operating life – 5000 hours at 10^{-1} Lux
- Other features – B&W daylight with intensifier off (350 TVL horizontal resolution at 10^{-1} Lux with NTSC display or 700 TVL horizontal resolution with SXGA display)
 - AGC, so an auto iris lens is not required





Initial Trends



- **15-25 degree FOV - Depends on situational awareness first, sensor resolution close second**
- **Altitude of 600 ft. AGL adequate for nominal operations. (Engine Noise effects operational altitude)**
- **Fixed Down look angle of 15-30 degrees**
- **Slow speed loiter (20 kts)**
- **Freeze Frame and Real Time display of imagery**



Near Term Tests Supporting Mini UAV Sensors



- **Sensor FOV**
- **Sensor Pointing Angles**
- **Sensor Resolution Vs Altitude**
- **Sensor Dwell Time Vs Speed**
- **Power constraints**
- **Audible Noise, Aircraft Vibration**
- **Mosaics and Search Patterns**
- **Mini Pan and Tilt**
- **Cued Search and Search/Loiter patterns**



AeroVironment Pointer Mini-UAV Work Horse Test Bed



Airframe Design

- Kevlar composite with foam core
- 9 foot wingspan, 6 feet from nose to end of tail boom
- ~180 cubic inches of payload space (batteries share payload space)
- 2 pound payload capacity
- 12 pound maximum liftoff weight (including 2 lb payload)
- Nose features a 1 inch diameter opening for forward camera or sensor visibility
- 2 man portable - 2 cases for wings and fuselage and ground control station case
- 28V non-conditioned and 12V conditioned electrical power available
- GPS guided ground based autopilot

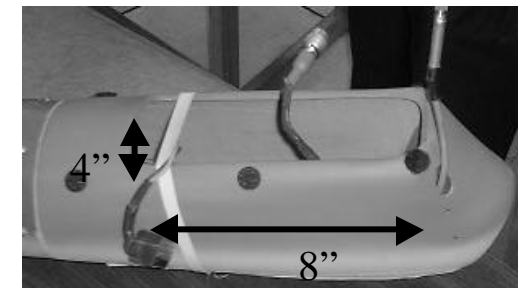


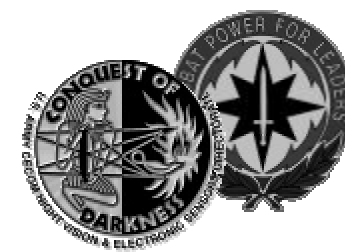
Performance

- 300 watt electric motor driven propeller
- Cruise 22 knots, Stall 19 knots, Dash 44 knots
- 10 KM Range w/1.72Ghz RS-170 Video transmitter & 2 way data link
- Auto gyro-stabilized flight - Pilot commanded speed, climb, and heading control

Duration

- 15 minutes - Two NiMH rechargeable battery packs
- 30 minutes - Two NiCd rechargeable battery packs
- 60 minutes - Two Lithium non-rechargeable batteries





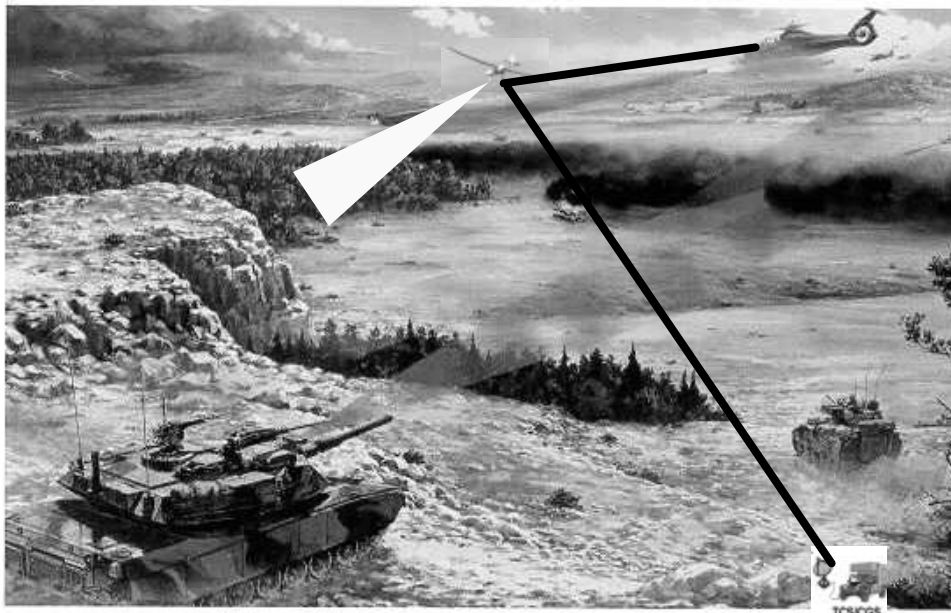
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Mini UAV Payload Extensions



Aided Target Recognition for TUAV



Objective

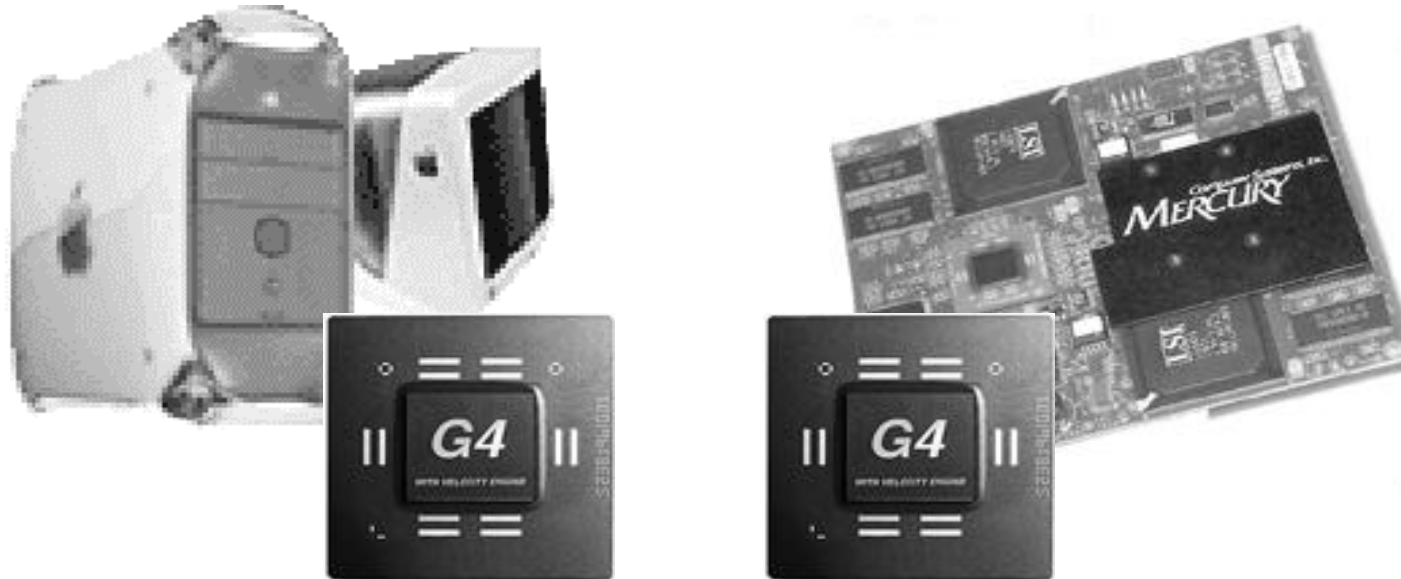
- ▶ Demonstrate Comanche target cueing and detection algorithm for tactical level unmanned ariel vehicle to operate with either SAR or EOIR sensor payloads
- ▶ Increase mission effectiveness in brigade and below information dominance and targeting
- ▶ Demonstrate real-time reconnaissance and surveillance ATR to include target identification in SAR data

Warfighter Payoffs

- ▶ Positive, timely and reliable air to ground target detection and identification
- ▶ Ranges compatible with surveillance and reconnaissance requirements
- ▶ Maximize rotorcraft survivability and situational awareness
- ▶ Provides common software and open architecture for effective plug “n” play
- ▶ Provides “eyes forward” for brigade and below mission effectiveness



Short Path from Lab to Real-time HW



Development Hardware =====> Real-time Target Hardware

G4 Delivery Schedule:

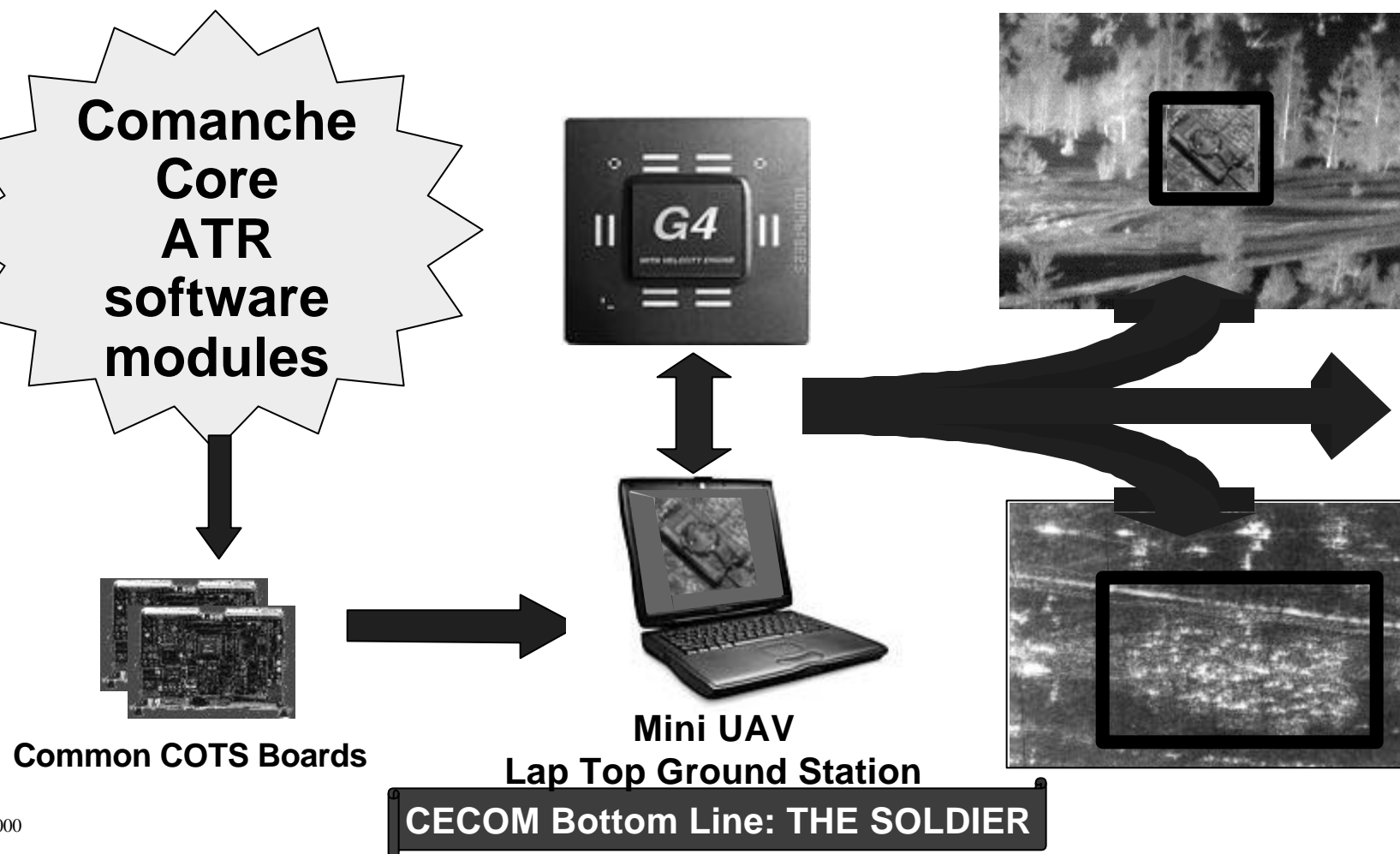
- Motorola: 9/99
- Apple: 11/99
- Mercury: 7/00 (6U VME quad boards using G4/P with G3/P as backup)



Aided Approach Leverages Comanche/ TUAV to Provide Target Cueing for Mini UAV



- Leverage existing programs to integrate common ATR software modules into a Common COTS processor.





Airborne Video System (AVS) Technology Concepts



Mini Unmanned Aerial

Vehicle (MUAV)



Real-time control
of video sensor

Creation of large
area mosaics from
individual video
frames

Georeferencing of
target coordinates

Activity monitoring
within field
of regard

Battlefield

Multiple targets
tracked in
real-time



AVS Technology



Precision Video Registration - Harris, U. Central Florida, Samoff

Photogrammetric registration of video to reference imagery for accurate geolocation

Goal: 2-10 meter accuracy, real time

Technologies

- Automatic registration
- Precision orthomosaics

Challenges

- Mission image - reference image variations: viewing angle, seasons, field of view
- Scene content, video quality

Metrics

- Registration accuracy (pixels and meters)
- % of frames registered
- Vs. scene content, video quality, mission - reference image variations

Activity Monitoring - SRI, University of Maryland

A taskable sentry for the video payload operator

Goal: Monitor multiple video streams at once

Technologies

- Activity templates, recognition
- Site surveillance

Challenges

- Viewing geometry variation
- Range of activities: incursion to complex interaction

Metrics

- Human detection and tracking: $P(d)$, $P(t)$
- Site-model registration: accuracy
- Vs. levels of difficulty

Detected vehicle

Depot gate

Priority alert

Active Sub-task



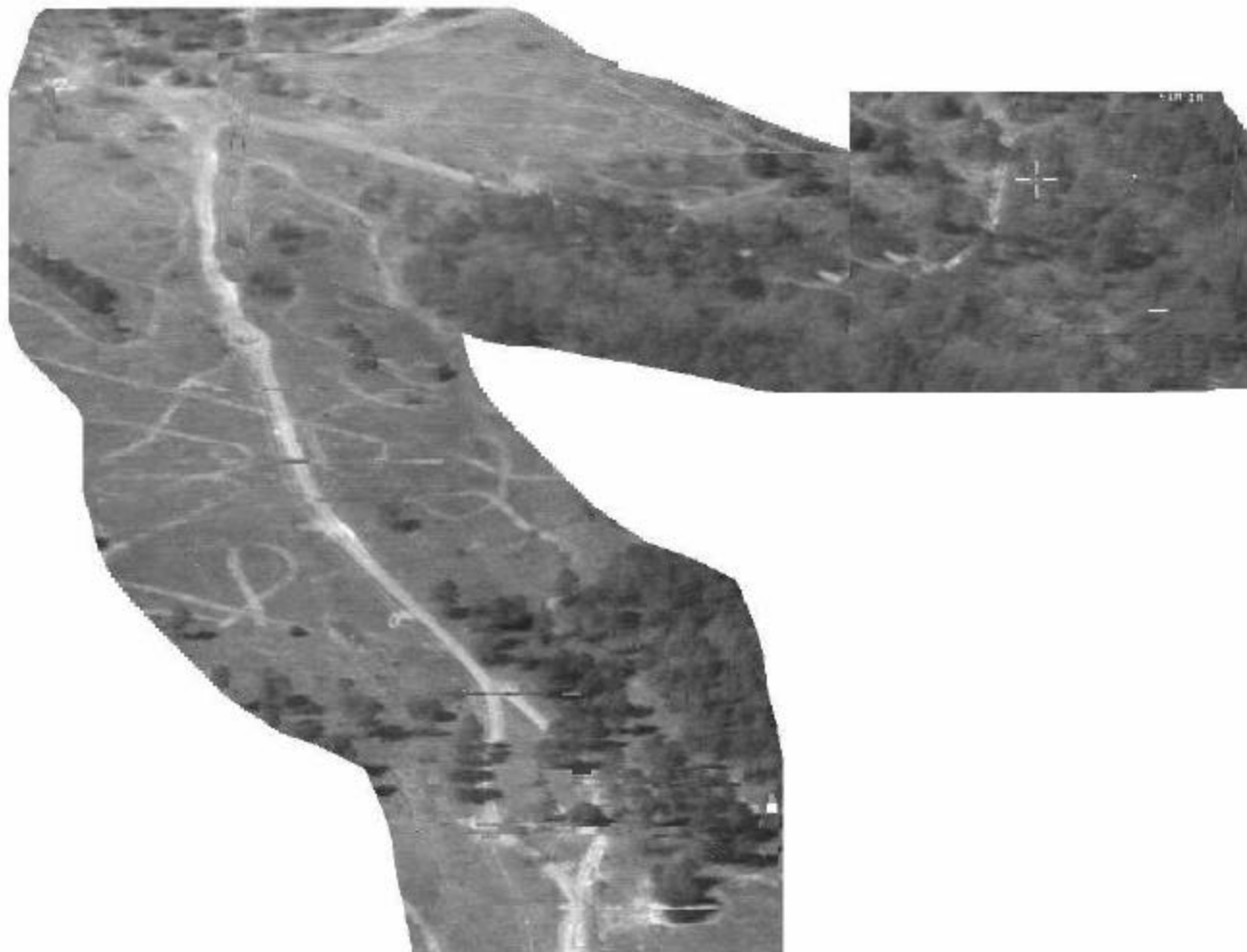
Current camera footprint

Detected people

ROI for alert



Example of Mosaiced and Registered Imagery



11/15/2000

CECOM Bottom Line: THE SOLDIER



Future Course for Mini UAV Leverage of VTOL UAV



Cypher

**6.2 ft.
Diameter**

**300 lbs Total
Weight**

**45 lbs
Payload
Capacity**



**Dragon
Warrior**

**4.7 ft.
Diameter**

**200 lbs Total
Weight**

**25-35 lbs
Payload
Capacity**



**Lift Augmented
Ducted Fan (LADF)**

**2.2 ft.
Diameter**

**50 lbs Total
Weight**

**20 lbs
Payload
Capacity**



LADF

**9 in.
Diameter**

**3.2 lbs Total
Weight**

**.25 lbs
Payload
Capacity**



Conclusions



Mini UAVs with User friendly launch and recovery having day/night sensor packages will provide a critical capability to the Objective Force.

Provides Beyond Line of Sight situational awareness for targeting of long range weapons and conflict management

NVESD developing sensors, sensor technology, and processing to ensure potential of Mini UAV can be achieved

Critical to the Transformation of the Army (FCS)